altero die, marcescentibus, pallidis, basi carneis, 20–25 mm. longis, 17–23 mm. latis, obcordatis. Stamina petalis paulum breviora valde declinata. Pistillum antheras attingens, stigmatibus 4–6 mm. longis patentibus. Ovarium 8 mm. longum pilis acutis curvatis plerisque non rubrotuberculatis tectum. Fructus maturus 20–28 mm. longus infra mediam 5 mm. crassus, ad apicem versus angustatus, pilis aliis sparsis eis ovarii immaturi similibus, aliis densis minutissimis crispis acutis; apicibus valvulorum liberis brevibus truncatis.— Dixie Landing, near Tensaw, Alabama, seed collected by S. M. Tracy.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

Explanation of Plate 93.

Fig. 1. *Oenothera Tracyi*. Mature rosette, a transitory stage, the main stem beginning its upward growth almost immediately. (Culture of B. M. Davis 11.15).

Fig. 2. *Oenothera Tracyi*. Mature plant, showing branches 1.5–2.0 m. long from the base of the stem. (Culture of B. M. Davis 10.22.)

Fig. 3. *Oenothera Tracyi*. Inflorescence, showing the numerous crowded lateral spikes. At the right is a leaf from the lower portion of the main stem. (Culture of B. M. Davis 10.22.)

LYCOPODIUM COMPLANATUM NEAR HARTLAND, VERMONT.

W. H. Blanchard.

Mr. Harold G. Rugg of Hanover, New Hampshire, has sent me some specimens of *Lycopodium complanatum* L. which seem to match exactly those which I collected in Caribou, Maine, Oct. 3, 1909, and described in the July number of Rhodora. Mr. Rugg gives an interesting account of the discovery of the station which is in the nearby town of Hartland, Vermont. His letter was written August 16, 1911.

"The *Lycopodium complanatum* was growing in mossy ground near the edge of some woods, somewhat shady, in the Lull Brook valley, near Hartland village. In May, 1910, five or six of the members of the Hartland Nature Club were on a bird and plant walk. One of the members asked what Lycopodium we were passing, and I at once recognized it as *L. complanatum* and took a specimen (the fruit had

persisted through the winter). No one else gathered any and the station was not visited by any one until I took Mr. Jay G. Underwood there this last June and collected a lot of material. The plant grows at least four miles from the male fern station which is found in the highlands of the town."

The strobiles are full-grown, the running stems evidently did not lie on the surface of the ground, and the annual growths of the forkings are very plainly marked. The Hartland and Caribou plants are well matched by many specimens in the Gray Herbarium, and I surmise will prove to be typical of the form of the species in its southern range, but the cover there containing the specimens of *L. complanatum* in fact holds in addition to these a variety of diverse forms which make it evident that much collecting is needed. It is plainly a polymorphous species as at present known, but whether its forms are distinct and wide-spread, or are intergrading and local, we have no means of knowing at present. The untiring fern hunters can here find a promising field for investigation.

The interesting finds in the neighborhood of Hartland lead one to wonder whether that section has a really rare flora, or are these simply the outcome of an active nature club which may be equalled in many places if a similar effort were made?

WESTMINSTER, VERMONT.

DRACOCEPHALUM THYMIFLORUM A CASUAL PLANT AT WESTFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.— Late in June, 1911, I visited a wool-waste dump on one of the farms in Westford, Mass. Among the weeds found there was a mint, identified for me at the Gray Herbarium, as follows: "*Dracocephalum thymiflorum* L., a native of northeastern Europe and Siberia and according to recent floras becoming introduced in central Europe. We have no American specimens of this species, nor do we find any record of its occurrence in the United States." — EMILY F. FLETCHER, Westford, Massachusetts.